

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1868.

[No. 2077.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

PROFILES.

CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS'S
DON'T IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. L. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dft.

Brokers Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make advances on deposits—or to procure such for good paper.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 23

The subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cambridge.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 13.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

10 hds. West-India Rum,
10 do. casks. E. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
125 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next;

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dft.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Ram

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

20 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

50 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

2 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

10 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

ED DAILY BY

SNOWDEN,

the Proprietor.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-house, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nicholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the balance; the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are hereby notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorized and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing anything to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,

Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.

Dumfries,

Dec. 9, [11]

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELO ED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

A Negro Man named Ben,

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;

AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4.

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Motts Tavern,

HAS ON TAP,

Old Cognac BRANDY,

Maderia and London Particular Teneriffe

WINE,

Holland GIN,

Rye WHISKEY and

Barbadoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lamp and loaf Sugars; by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices, for prompt pay.

A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.

January 11.

Landing, this Day,

From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

10 tons St. Peterburgh clean hemp

100 bolts Russia duck

50 do. Raven's do.

100 barrels New-England rum

30 do. tanner's oil

30 boxes mould candles

30 tons Plaster Paris

400 sides seal leather.

IN STORE,

15 pipes Holland Gin

3 do. Bordeaux brandy

10 boxes mould candles

10 do. spermaceti do.

200 do. brown soap

70 do. chocolate

20 casks cheese

1000 sides seal leather

5 hds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars.

January 13.

Just Received,

For the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality

12 ton assorted Patent Shot,

20 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Horner and Son and Horner and Piles, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms, to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.

John Horner, jun.

Lewis Piles.

January 7.

WANTS FREIGHT,

The Schooner

CATHARINE,

George Riley, Master,

AT HARTSHORNE'S WHARF,

Bound for

NEW-YORK;

Wants about 250 barrels on freight at 50 Cents per barrel.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

1000 pair of Womens Morocco and Leather Shoes—

Jan 23.

dft.

WANTED,

A PENNY-POST, at the Post-Office, a sober, attentive man. Apply to the Post-Master.

January 25.

3t

ISAAC ROBBINS & Co.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

6 hds Jamaica SPIRITS,

38 boxes SOAP,

20 bolts Russia, } DUCK.

10 do Ravens }

5 hals chests Imperial TEA.

A very handsome assortment of Cotton and Wool CARDS,

A few bags of Ohio HOPS.

All which are exposed to sale.

Who also have on hand a handsome assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

Jan. 35.

dltw.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

d

FOR SALE.

A likely, smart, MULATTO BOY, About 13 years of age.

APPLY TO THE

PRINTER.

Jan 22.

d.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

60

Fifteen Dollars Reward. STOLEN,

From my Waggon at Thomas Bagget's on the New Turnpike Road, on Friday night the 8th inst.

A BAY HORSE;

He was blind of the left eye, and was much worn with the gears, as he has been used to the waggon, he is about 15 hands high, trots very well and is an excellent waggon horse; he was in very good order when he was taken.

Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

Adam Little,

Living in Frederick county, one mile from Hamilton's mill, near Winchester.

January 23.

eo31*

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that L'Oracle, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1868, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, forwarding his correspondence.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 5.

DEBATE

On the resolution for requesting the president to cause an enquiry to be made into the conduct of general Wilkinson.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Gardener's Speech concluded.)

It had been said by some that the papers read by the gentleman from Virginia should be sent to the executive; but nothing had been said about the gentleman from Orleans. Mr. G. would ask the gentleman from Tennessee, why would he send these papers to the executive? As what? He should suppose as evidence which the president was to communicate to the board of enquiry which had been instituted. If the gentleman considered it proper that any evidence should be sent, why not send the whole of the evidence which it was in the power of this house to acquire? If they sent any, why not send all? And if they would send all, why not take measures without which they could not procure it? It did strike Mr. G. that the thing admitted of no other course; that if they sent any they should send the whole. He would in this case particularly, if there were the most distant prospect of being able to accomplish the object sought for, place before the president such evidence as could not be resisted.

The gentleman from Tennessee was pleased to remark that the house had no more business with this enquiry than the president of the U. S. had to recommend any act which exclusively pertained to the house of representatives of the U. S. He did not know what he might call the peculiar province of the president; but he knew that it was the peculiar province of the house of representatives to originate impeachments, and yet he had seen in the message from the president to the house an implied recommendation to them on that subject. Mr. G. did not object to this; he thought the different branches of government did well to sustain each other in all events. The president, said he, has given us an evidence that he thinks himself competent to advise us; and I really wish to be equally civil, and return him the compliment; to shew him that we can advise him and give him the means of acting efficiently. It was in this way that the house would effectually perform its duty. He wanted no half measures; they had appropriated money for half fortification this session; he wanted no half way enquiry into the conduct of the commander in chief, for this half way business would not answer.

The power of the house to do this was unquestioned; it had exercised that power in a variety of cases. The only question was, whether this was one of those cases in which the house should exercise that power? Was this the only mode in which they could convict gen. Wilkinson if he was guilty, or satisfy the community of his innocence if he were not guilty? If this were the case, he thought friends and enemies should take this plain course; this was the object and the only object they ought to pursue. Mr. G. was not influenced by any personal dislike to gen. W. for he had no acquaintance with or knowledge of him. Gen. W. had never injured him nor any of his connections or friends, and he felt himself therefore free to decide—but he should all discharge his duty to his country if on an occasion like the present he did not advocate the most effectual means for an enquiry. He should express on all occasions what was his opinion, and he would say that the present case was a test of the impartiality of the house. If, notwithstanding party attachments, and deference to the executive, the house should exercise that impartiality which should of right attach to them, he should have hopes of the salvation of his country. It was here, within these walls that the fate of the country was to be decided; it was here that corruption was to be arrested & exposed, if not here, he was afraid nowhere.

He was more desirous of seeing this enquiry take the proper course, from events which had recently taken place, in which this officer had been charged with violating the constitution of the country. The bleeding charter of our rights, and the oppression of our citizens, and long ago called upon the house for interference. If the constitution was for no purpose, were paper works which a military officer could with impunity trample under foot,

it was time the people should know it that they might submit. But when he found in the declaration of independence, that among the causes of our separation from the mother country were these: "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power—He has given his assent for transport, ing beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences." That these among others were assigned as reasons for destroying the political bonds of society, as sufficient reasons for throwing off all allegiance—when he had seen, not a great and powerful government committing these enormities, but a mere military commander committing them with impunity—when the spirit of the nation was so base as not to cry out with unceasing sensibility at these violations of its rights—when he saw this, he was disposed to think that the officer would not be too much injured by an enquiry into this particular charge, which was, to say the least of it, important. On consulting the constitution he found that the people of the U. S. were not sufficiently content with the original articles of the constitution, but other articles had been added, in which it was declared that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law—a right which one would think did not require the sanction of the constitution to secure it. This right which the people had so sedulously guarded as to include it in an additional article, had been violated wantonly and without occasion. He wanted no evidence of this; it had been done a long time ago, before the whole American people. He must himself express his astonishment that, after conduct of this sort, the person who had dared to commit these acts had been suffered to exist as a military commander; and he had conceived that he who had suffered him to do these things in a country of civil law, was scarcely less culpable than the offender. He expressed his surprise that at this day it was necessary to institute the enquiry now proposed. When was the cup of gall to be full? When was the wounded constitution of the country to receive its balm? He would not have it in this case understood that he believed the executive had gone through with the whole business; he believed it would have been content if the effect alone of certain measures had been produced, without the means which were employed.

Would ever a case exist in which a military commander would not render himself independent if he could? Would a case exist in which he could not find a pretence? They had seen the emperor of France go forward step by step, and had he ever been at a loss for plausible pretences? No; nor ever would be. A nation which submitted to the first violation was ruined forever. Let us, said he, once become familiar with the violation of our national honor, and we are familiar with it forever—if we ever suffered the constitution to be invaded more particularly by a military power. Those military gentlemen who acted in their proper sphere, protecting and fighting for their country, should have his zealous support as long as their conduct was proper. He wished they might gather laurels in profusion; he wished they might be well provided for; and at the present crisis he would go so far as to say, that better provision ought to be made for their support than they receive at present; but whenever they went out of the line of their duty, whenever they violated the constitution of the country which it was their duty to defend, they would become the foe of every honest man; he was persuaded that but few of our officers were entitled to this appellation.

Upon the whole he thought that every gentleman on the floor was satisfied that the nation demanded that an effectual enquiry should be instituted; that even they who apologised for the conduct of this officer could not rest satisfied unless an opportunity was given to enquire. As a member of the grand inquest of the nation, he could say that he had seen enough to induce him to enter his vote in favor of the propriety of effectually enquiring. The people were now arrived at that point where they could neither turn to the right or the left. If an enquiry were had, the commander in chief of the army of the U. States on one hand, might have the confidence of the people; or, on the other, the army would be governed by a man of more fidelity and integrity.

[Debate to be continued.]

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirit,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In pursuance of their resolutions of the 13th

To the House of Representatives of the U. States,

Some days previous to your resolutions of the 13th inst. a court of enquiry had been instituted, at the request of gen. Wilkinson charged to make the enquiry into his conduct which the first resolution desires, and had commenced their proceedings. To the judge advocate of that court the papers and information on that subject transmitted to me by the house of representatives, have been delivered to be used according to the rules and powers of that court.

The request of a communication of any information which may have been received, at any time since the establishment of the present government, touching combinations with foreign agents for dismembering the union, or the corrupt receipt of money by any officer of the United States, from the agents of foreign governments can be complied with but in a partial degree.

It is well understood that in the first or second year of the presidency of general Washington, information was given to him relating to certain combinations with the agents of a foreign government for the dismemberment of the union; which combinations had taken place before the establishment of the present federal government. This information, however, is believed never to have been deposited in any public office, or left in that of the president's secretary; these having been duly examined but to have been considered as personally confidential, and therefore retained among his private papers. A communication from the gov. of Virginia to president Washington, is found in the office of the president's secretary, which although not strictly within the terms of the request of the house of representatives, is communicated, inasmuch as it may throw some light on the subjects of the correspondence of that time, between certain foreign agents and citizens of the U. S.

In the first or second year of the administration of President Adams, Andrew Ellicott then employed in designing, in conjunction with the Spanish authorities, the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Spain, under the treaty with that nation, communicated to the executive of the U. S. papers and information respecting the subjects of the present enquiry, which were deposited in the office of state. Copies of these are now transmitted to the house of representatives, except of a single letter and a reference from the said Andrew Ellicott, which being expressly desired to be kept secret is therefore not communicated; but its contents can be obtained from himself in a more legal form; and directions have been given to summon him as a witness before the court of enquiry.

A paper on the commerce of Louisiana, bearing date the 18th of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, is found in the office of state, supposed to have been communicated by Mr. Daniel Clarke of N. Orleans then a subject of Spain and now of the house of representatives of the U. S. stating certain commercial transactions of gen. Wilkinson in New Orleans, an extract from this is now communicated, because it contains facts which may have some bearing on the question relating to him.

The destruction of the war office by fire in the close of one thousand eight hundred involved all information it contained at that date.

The papers already described, therefore, constitute the whole of the information on these subjects, deposited in the public offices, during the preceding administrations, as far as has yet been found; but it cannot be affirmed that there may be no other, because the papers of the offices being filed, for the most part, alphabetically, unless aided by the suggestion of any particular name which may have such information, nothing short of a careful examination of the papers in the offices generally could authorize such an affirmation.

About a twelvemonth after I came to the administration of the government, Mr. Clark gave some verbal information to myself, as well as to the secretary of state, relating to the same combinations for the dismemberment of the union. He was listened to freely; and he then delivered the letter of governor Gayoso addressed to himself, of which a copy is now communicated. After his return to New Orleans he forwarded to the secretary of state o-

ther papers, with a request that after a trial they should be burnt. This however was not done; and he was so informed by the secretary of state, and that they would be held subject to his orders. These papers have not yet been found in the office. A letter therefore has been addressed to the former chief clerk, who may perhaps give information respecting them. As far as our memories enable us to say, they related only to the combinations before mentioned, and not at all to the corrupt receipt of money by any officer of the U. S. consequently they respected what was considered as a dead matter, known in the preceding administrations, and offering nothing new to call for investigations, which those nearest the dates of the transactions had not thought proper to institute.

In the course of the communications made to me on the subject of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, I sometimes received letters, some of them anonymous, some under names true or false, expressing suspicions and insinuations against general Wilkinson. But one only of them, and that anonymous, specified any particular fact, and that fact was one of those which had been already communicated to a former administration.

No other information within the purview of the request of the house, is known to have been received, by any department of the government, from the establishment of the present federal government. That which has been recently communicated to the house of representatives, and by them to me, is the first direct testimony ever made known to me, charging general Wilkinson with a corrupt receipt of money; and the house of representatives may be assured that the duties which this information devolves on me shall be exercised with vigorous impartiality. Should any want of power in the court to compel the rendering of testimony obstruct that full and impartial inquiry which alone can establish guilt or innocence, and satisfy justice, the legislative authority only will be competent to the remedy.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 20, 1808.

(COPY.)

War Department, Jan. 2, 1808.

In compliance with a request from brigadier general James Wilkinson, the president of the U. S. has directed a court of inquiry to be instituted, for the purpose of hearing such testimony as may be produced, in relation to the said general James Wilkinson's having been, or now being a pensioner to the Spanish government, while holding a commission under the government of the U. S.

Colonel Henry Burbeck, as president,

Colonel Thomas Cushing, and

Lieutenant colonel Jonathan Williams,

As members, are hereby directed to meet at the city of Washington, on Monday the 11th day of the present month of January, as a court of inquiry for the purpose above stated; and, after a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as may come to their knowledge, the court will report to this department a correct statement of its proceedings, together with its opinion on the amount of testimony exhibited.

Walter Jones, esq. district attorney for the district of Columbia, will be requested to act as judge advocate, or recorder to the court.

(Signed)

H. DEARBORN,

Sec'y of War

Colonel Henry Burbeck, president court enquiry.

(COPY.)

Richmond, May 31, 1790.

SIR,

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Spanish governor of New Orleans to a respectable gentleman in Kentucky, was handed me by Mr. Banks of this city. As the subject of this paper appears interesting to the U. S. I have taken the liberty to forward it to you.

I am,

With the highest respect,

Your most ob't servant,

(Signed)

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

The president of the U. S.

A true copy,

Attest,

J. A. COLES, Secretary

of the president U. S.

(COPY)

New Orleans, Sept. 16, 1789.

SIR,

General Wilkinson having represented to me, that you had it in contemplation to settle in this province, and that your example would have considerable influence on

many good families of your country, in order to think it my duty, in order to attend to my royal mission, that I shall receive you with great pleasure, and have liberty to settle in any place, or any where on the Mississippi below the Yazoo order to populate the province has been graciously pleased to grant to the emigrants, tracts from 240 to 3,000 acres. To all these views, I shall extend my assistance. I shall actually become settlers, lib to bridge down their property of your country, duty free, does not agree to take you of consequence you must be common market of this province makes more than the king allows me to take, he particularly to prevent this you will be exempt from, will be allowed the privilege of religion, without any person whatever, and with his privileges and immunities, as a subject. In order to cultivate an amon with the settlers of the province has been graciously, some time, to give liberty to that country to bridge to this city for sale, of 15 per cent. on the to prevent imposition, wish between the real seller, the former on entering, the custom house will be to the conditions men, proclamation of which general a copy for your information. Though unknown to you, inson has taught me to respect. It is therefore I submit with great esteem,

Shy your most obedient

And humble servant,

ESTEVA

To Benjamin Sebastian Esq.

Kentucky.

A copy.

Attest,

SAM. COLEMAN

A true copy.

Attest,

J. A. COLES

of the President

[To be continued]

Alexandria Daily Ad

TUESDAY, JANUAR

COMMUNICAT

Yesterday evening, as I church, there was about a dozen, nearly men grown, on the 16 post-office, in high glee. They rather judge, which they, if they had been fencing—those grip and appeared to be as with difficulty and not altogether that those of the "long look that way from church, got those gladiators did not interfere. A little further up the bank of Potomac, was another small boys, perhaps 15 or 20 very riotous kind of sport, and such a phalanx that it was with could be passed. These things or as they should be. If practices were rare, or if this case of the kind in our town, the credit of the place, have concealed than to publish it. But think have been noticed by ex through our streets on Sabbath there is a degree of rudeness practised, by boys especially, v race to a people calling them

There is perhaps no device which could invent better call out and banish religion from the profanation of the sabbath day. observation confirms the remark of those who have been capital crimes in all countries Christian religion prevails, have they made any confession at all? the sabbath was the first step of character. It is true whatever means he thinks proper without means; but I think it questioned whether, as things a Christianity could exist without t We talk much about fighting but we do not seem to be aware of no Methodist, nor am I a stick, but I do believe that it is I do not say this out of dis of people.

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Jan. 2, 1808.
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many good families of your country, I think it my duty, in order to forward the intentions of my royal master, to inform you that I shall receive you and your followers with great pleasure, and that you have liberty to settle in any part of Louisiana, or any where on the east side of the Mississippi below the Yazoo river. To order to populate the province, his majesty has been graciously pleased to authorize me to grant to the emigrants, free of all expense, tracts from 240 to 800 acres, in proportion to their property, and in particular cases of men of influence, who may (these views, I shall extend the grant as far as 8,000 acres. To all persons who actually become settlers, liberty is granted to bring down their property in produce of your country, duty free; but the king does not agree to take your tobacco, and of consequence you must depend upon the common market of this city, as the province makes more than the quantity that the king allows me to take. I mention this particularly to prevent disappointment. You will be exempt from taxation, and will be allowed the private exercise of your religion, without molestation from any person whatever, and will enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of his majesty's other subjects.

In order to cultivate an amicable connection with the settlers of the Ohio, his majesty has been graciously pleased at the same time, to give liberty to the inhabitants of that country to bring down their produce to this city for sale, subject to a duty of 15 per cent, on the value here; but to prevent imposition, and to distinguish between the real seller, and the trader, the former on entering their produce at the custom house will be obliged to subscribe to the conditions mentioned in the proclamation, of which general Wilkinson carries a copy for your information.

Though unknown to you, general Wilkinson has taught me to respect your character. It is therefore I subscribe myself with great esteem,

Si your most obedient
And humble servant,
ESTEVAN RIRO.
To Benjamin Sebastian Esq.
Kentucky.
A copy.
Attest,
SAM. COLEMAN, A. C. C.
A true copy.
Attest,
J. A. COLES, Secretary
of the President of the U. S.
[To be continued]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.
COMMUNICATION.

YESTERDAY evening, as I returned from church, there was about a dozen of youngsters, nearly men grown, on the foot-way, by the post-office, in high glee. They had sticks, or rather cudgels, which they waved about as if they had been fencing—some were in close grip and appeared to be wrestling. It was with difficulty and not altogether without danger that those of the congregation who took that way from church, got past them, as those gladiators did not intermit their pastimes. A little further up the street and near the bank of Potomac, was another cavalcade of small boys, perhaps 15 or 20, engaged in a very riotous kind of sport, and who formed such a phalanx that it was with difficulty they could be pushed. These things certainly are not as they should be. If, however, such practices were rare, or if this was a solitary case of the kind in our town, I should, for the credit of the place, have chosen rather to conceal than to publish it. But it must, I think, have been noticed by every one passing through our streets on Sabbath days that there is a degree of rudeness and disorder practised, by boys especially, which is a disgrace to a people calling themselves Christians.

There is perhaps no device which the Devil himself could invent better calculated to blot out and banish religion from the earth than the profanation of the sabbath day. History and observation confirms the remark. A large proportion of those who have been executed for capital crimes in all countries where the Christian religion prevails, have declared, (if they made any confession at all) that abuse of the sabbath was the first step to a total abandonment of character. It is true God can use whatever means he thinks proper, or can work without means; but I think it may be fairly questioned whether, as things are constituted, christianity could exist without this institution.

We talk much about fighting the British, but we do not seem to be aware that there is a worse intestine foe to combat—I mean Sin. I am no Methodist, nor am I a sick brained fanatic; but I do believe that it is this traitor in

I do not say this out of disrespect to that class of people.

our own bosoms which creates and brings external enemies upon us.

If parents and masters will not restrain those under their care, but will permit them to riot at pleasure and turn our streets on Sabbath days into so many Billingsgates, it is to be hoped the civil authority will interpose and vigilantly endeavor to reform the abuses of which I am now speaking. Will not the police of our town exert itself to remedy this evil, an evil which has become rampant, and which calls loudly for redress? I hope and trust they will.

A FRIEND TO GOOD MANNERS.
January 25.

NOTICE.
Department of State,
23d January, 1808.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to forward letters to Europe are informed that a vessel under the orders of the government, will sail from New-York on the 10th day of February or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient and Falmouth all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports or to other places through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to New York.

We have at length received the long looked for orders of the British council. They establish the wisdom of the Embargo beyond a shadow of doubt. For so extensive and sweeping are many of their provisions, that it is almost impossible to perceive what commercial ruin might not have ensued from their enforcement but for this measure. It is evident from their general tenor, that Britain has assumed the complete empire of the ocean, and that in so doing, she considers herself at perfect liberty to treat with the utmost *cang froid* the principles which she has heretofore prescribed to herself, those deemed sacred by the whole commercial world, and the stipulations of existing treaties between powers at amity with each other. Under these circumstances a provident government could not have done less than restrain the rash or dishonest spirit of enterprize whose indulgence hazarded the essential interests of the nation. To have omitted the discharge of so sacred a duty would have justly merited that reprobation, which would most assuredly have been bestowed by those who have been most clamorous against the policy of the measure.

Among the provisions, whose injurious effects might have been the most severely felt by this country, are—the complete and unqualified forfeiture of every ship and cargo which shall carry a certificate of origin—the limitation of our importations from the colonies of powers hostile to Britain to the quantity consumed by ourselves—and the imposition of duties, such as Britain pleases to prescribe, on all such goods imported into her territory and exported to a nation at war with her.

By the first provision, we believe, every species of trade, now authorised by France and her allies to their countries, is prohibited, not under any common penalty, but by the entire confiscation of vessel and cargo.

By the second a rule is applied, not only unjust in itself, but unsuceptible of any other measure of application than shall be applied by the cupidity of the free booter, and the tyranny of power that considers itself irresponsible to any motives other than those which are dictated by its own temporary inter sts.

And, by the third, the trade of the whole world is made tributary to the injustice and cupidity of Britain.

Such are the very cursory reflections which arise from a single perusal of these celebrated orders. We can consider them in no other light than that of an enforcement of the same principles of absolute power, with the recent proclamation relative to seamen. However general they may all nominally be in their application, they are principally, if not exclusively intended for us. They are, we fear, the pillars on which the pending negotiations are to rest. And they must either be intended to shut the door upon all commercial amity between the two nations; or to be used as so many make-weights in the adjustment of our differences. If dictated by the latter motive, they are predicated on the hope, if not the belief, that the terrors they hold forth will induce us to crouch to terms at which we should otherwise revolt.

If either of these be their object, the embargo is the correct and commanding measure by which they will be best met. It will, on the first supposition, save our commercial capital from destruction; and on the latter supposition, it will enable our executive to treat with becoming disregard this signal display of power, by permitting British valor and cupidity to parade the ocean, and there enjoy the proud triumph of fighting wind mills or waging war with the elements. Secure in ourselves we may laugh this proud spirit to scorn; and may, undismayed, tell the mistress of the ocean, while you persist in robbing us we will stay at home. Treat us justly, and we will

supply you with that, without which your colonies will become the seats of rebellion and your manufactures be ruined. Continue to exercise a lawless system of injustice, but beware of the consequences! An invading foe may think that the propitious moment for aiming a death blow at your existence, when the arm of brother shall be raised against brother, and when despair shall have left in the breasts of your subjects no hope so animating as that of a complete change of their condition.

[National Intelligencer]

At the court at the queen's palace, the 11th November, 1807.

PRESENT,
The king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS, the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral, is considered by France to be illegal; and,

Whereas, a great part of the shipping of France and her allies, has been protected from capture during the present hostilities, by transfers or pretended transfers by neutrals; and,

Whereas, it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule in this respect towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country.

His majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, that in future, the sale to a neutral of any vessel, belonging to his majesty's enemy's, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel; and all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his majesty, notwithstanding any sale or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed, on receiving information of this, his majesty's order, at the place where such sale or pretended sale was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be admitted as lawful prize to the captors.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.
City of Washington, Saturday,
January 23d 1808.

In pursuance of notice given to the republican representatives of each house of congress the number of eighty nine members convened in the senate chamber at the Capitol: and at half past 6 o'clock P. M. Stephen R. Bradley was appointed president and Richard M. Johnson secretary.

The meeting proceeded to recommend persons to the citizens of the U. S. to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S. The ballot being taken first upon a recommendation to the office of **PRESIDENT**—John Milledge and Joseph B. Varnum being appointed tellers—the votes were as follows

For James Madison,	83
For George Clinton,	3
For James Munroe,	3

The ballot being taken then upon the recommendation for **VICE PRESIDENT** the votes were as follows

For George Clinton,	79
For John Langdon,	5
For Henry Dearborne,	3
For John Q. Adams,	1

Upon motion of Wilson C. Nicholas, a committee of correspondence and arrangement was appointed, in case of the death or resignation of the persons recommended, to consist of the following persons, viz. Mr. Milledge of Georgia, Mr. Taylor of S. Carolina, Mr. Franklin of N. Carolina, Mr. Giles of Virginia, Mr. John Montgomery of Maryland, Mr. Smilie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kitchell of New Jersey, Mr. Kirkpatrick of New York, Mr. Howland of Rhode Island, Mr. Varnum of Massachusetts, Mr. Parker of N. Hampshire, Mr. Bradley of Vermont, Mr. Tiffin of Ohio, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.

Upon motion of Mr. Giles the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting that James Madison of the state of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the U. S. as a proper person to fill the office of President of the U. S. for four years from the 4th of March 1809; and that George Clinton the present Vice President of the state of New York, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President for the same term—That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual character as citizens that they have been induced to adopt this measure from the necessity of the case; from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the Republicans throughout all parts of the U. S. in the present crisis of both our external and internal affairs; and as being the most practicable mode of consulting and respecting the interests and wishes of all, upon a subject so truly interesting to the whole people of the U. States.

Upon motion of Mr. Montgomery, the following letter was received and read:

Being too unwell to attend the republican convention this evening, agreeably to notice, I

hereby constitute my friend Mr. John Montgomery, my proxy, to vote for me in favor of James Madison as President, and George Clinton as Vice President of the U. S. Given under my hand and seal this 23d of January, 1808.

***LEMUEL SAWYER.**
And then the meeting adjourned.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
Secretary.
*Mr. Sawyer's Proxy, was not received.

CURE FOR THE STONE.
A gentleman, who had very long labored under this disagreeable disease without receiving any benefit from medical aid, was in possession of a negro slave, who often offered to cure him; but whose offers were refused as chimerical. At length, finding he should die if help could not be obtained, he offered the negro his freedom on condition he would cure him, and divulge the recipe. The cure was soon effected, and the negro gave his recipe, viz. The expressed juice (or strong decoction) of Dry Horse Mint, and of Red Onions, one gill of each to be taken every morning and every evening, till the complaint be removed.

PALMER'S PACKET will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next, wind and weather permitting.
January 26.

PUBLIC SALE.
On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,
All the Personal Estate of Alexander Lammond, dec'd,
Philip C. Marsteller.
Jan. 26.

This is to give Notice.
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Alexander Lammond deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under my hand this 26th day of January 1808.

Elisba C. Dick, Adm'r.
Jan. 26.

The Proprietor of the **Alexandria Daily Advertiser**, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

SALE BY AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th Jan at 10 o'clock, at the
WASHINGTON TAVERN;
A Variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
On terms that will be made known at the time of sale.
Randolph Mott.

The Subscriber intending to close his business, requests all persons having claims against him, to bring them forward; and all those indebted to make immediate payment.
R. M.
Jan. 26.

APPEALS.
In Common Council, 16th Jan. 1808.
ORDERED,
THAT the Council will sit as a Court of Appeals, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Council-Chamber, from the hour of 10 to 2 o'clock, where all persons having appeals to make on their assessment will attend, or otherwise be excluded from a hearing.
Test. **JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.**
January 18. dt30th Jan.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.
I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.
Bushrod Washington.
Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.
January 4. [5] 34w4v

NOTICE

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

ROBERT GRAY,

Has just received and for Sale,
The following BOOKS,

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806-7. Vol. 1st. Price \$3 25.
Memoirs of Illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. \$7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price \$7 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price \$1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price \$2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price \$1-25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cents.

Doctor Reed's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR

TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9° west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36° and 52° north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.
Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

Printing in all its various branches
handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of William Patton & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern (as well the late firm of Cook and Co.) are requested to make payment as soon as possible to James Russell, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

William Patton,
James Russell.

January 22. 34w & 113w

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be preferred: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14 lawaw

SCHOOL

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by Arad Thompson, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, \$7 50 per quarter.

December 23. 43t law

TO RENT

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, 2

December 9—[15.] lawf

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of Roberts & Griffith, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to John Roberts, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. edlw&lawf

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smocking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 24wif

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZE.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
5 do. of 1,000	5,000
10 do. of 500	5,000
10 do. of 200	2,000
40 do. of 100	4,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
200 do. of 20	4,000
500 do. of 10	5,000

1,900 do. To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included) 100,000

1,000 do. To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each, 50,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Dollars 200,000
The most valuable cash Prizes, from 2008 and upwards to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
First drawn number on the last 5 days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 25th day of February next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendence of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreeably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS at one Dollar and fifty

Cents to be had of

JAMES OELLERS,

No. 1 South Third-street.

LEONARD KEEHMLE,

No. 79, North Third-street.

THOMAS PETERS,

No. 22, North Second-street.

THOMAS BEDWELL,

No. 178, North Third-street.

SILAS WILSON,

No. 341, North Front-street.

JOHN SHAW,

No. 232, North Second-street.

CHARLES BITTERS,

No. 11 North Third-street.

ISAAC CARPENTER,

No. 245, South Second-street.

DANIEL MILLER,

No. 427, North Second-street.

And at the office of the Aurora,

and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

Tickets to be had at Mr.

ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in

Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct

list of every day's drawing.

January 7. col 13th Feb.

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the State of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and improving property upon low terms, which I inherited from my ancestors, who have a legal title to the same for upwards of a hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac between Alexandria and George Town, nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wier, three hundred and sixty dollars per year, with other stipulations contained in the lease.

One other tract contiguous to first, leased to William Fraser for forty years per annum, containing about six acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my mother George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DAZE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe & Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc large, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, B.

more and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapeseed do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warrant)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

to; pepper; ginger, rice and grounds; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Cassia

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real fish battle powder] from F to treble sea;

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

choives, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt

for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

At the Vendue Store,

Water

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limitation

which are established,</